NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

THE PLACE AND POWER OF AN ENLIGHTENED PUBLIC OPINION.

We have had repeated occasions to admire the dignity, gravity, and wisdom which the Rev. Dr. JAMES WALKER, of Boston, brings to such of his discussions as have reference to the duties of men in the figure of society. His " Election Sermon." delivered before the Legislature of Massachusetts, was a model of sound admonition on topics of publie interest intimately concerning the welfare of the

On Thursday last a large number of the educated men of New England were assembled at Cambridge to take part in the closing exercises of "commencement week," the principal attraction of that day being the Easting coleprated under the auspices of the commencement week, and the prospects of your children after you, are wrapped up in the fate of our common country. To save our country, therefore, in this season of her utmost peril, should be our first care.

"And this, as intimated before, must be mainly through the collection of the country that the country the collection of the country that the country through the collection of the country that the country through the collection of the country that the country through the collection of the collec week," the principal attraction of that day being the Festival celebrated under the auspices of the Association of the Alumni of Harvard College. Or agency as the great moderating and regulating force of society. I do not forget that educated men belong to different parties, and are committed to different policies; but has it come to this, that parties and policies are every thing, and the country nothing? There are two ways in which a thoroughly consistent member of a party may hope to serve his country—either by the influence he exerts on bis own party. Much less is to be expected from the former than is generally supposed, and for an obvious reason. In civil dissensions of long standing, each party gradually works itself up to an entire conviction that truth and right and humanity are on its side. So confident is this assumption, lowing appreciation:

"Rev. Dr. Walker crowned his previous most valuable public instructions by the magnificent oration which he pronounced yesterday at Cambridge. The just discriminations and wise counsels, the large observation and profound philosophy which characterize it, make it a most timely utterance in the present critical juncture. The hopeful view which it expresses, upon the belief that good citizens will not neglect the important duties which it enjoins, gives us new courage to look for a favorable issue out of the terrible trials now afflicting our nation."

We need, therefore, make no apology for the space we give to the following citations from this address, which inculcates duties of the first importance at this time.

Assuming that we have an educated class in this from this class as a class? And he answers it as

"It is the fashion in some quarters to make light of such inquiries, on the ground that the world is not governed by great scholars or great men, but by great ideas great ideas are the only reality; great men do not exist, except by virtue of representing them. Now, there can be no doubt that an important truth glimmers through mystical expressions of this sort. I hope I shall not be suspected of forgetting or undervaluing the power of great ideas to raise man above himself, to lit up a whole munity, to impress a new character on an age or race. ceive them, to comprehend them, to impress them of others—at least in the first instance? No student of his tory or of human nature will expect great ideas to be spring up in single gifted or inspired minds. Nor is this all. We talk about great ideas, as if they would save us; but let us understand ourselves. What we want are no men whom great ideas have mostered, but men who kno ter great ideas. We do not want men made heavy by ideas which are too much for them; nor men seeze upon and run away with a single idea; nor yet men who take up a most respects le idea, and press it into shapes and push it into consequences which make sensi ble and practical persons ashamed of it or afraid of it.

"I admit the presence and power of great ideas; but this makes a class of highly educated men only so much the more necessary, to see to it that these ideas are true as well as great, and that they are rightly understood and rightly applied. There have been times when party spirit d party rancor were more intense than now; but never when the questions at issue were so profound, so radic was once the practice, for the schools; the discussion i not locked up in the dead language, known only to a not locked up in the dead language, known only to a privileged few; every body is expected to take part in it. Tou can handly open a magazine or a newspaper which does not bring into notice some of these great ideas some novel and startling doctrine which is thought by many to strike at the very foundations of religion and government, and even of human nature itself. Alarmists will tall you that the world is coming to the strike at the very foundations. will tell you that the world is coming to an end. What then, are we to do? Even the great leaders of thought on the progressive side are beginning to betray uneasiness at what they have styled a tendency to intellectual anarchy

The nature of the evil suggests, as it seems to me what must, is general, be the nature of the remedy. We want what will take the place, and have some at least of the eff cts, of old-fashioned suthority. It is a consciousness of this want, more or less distinctly apprehended ness of this want, more or less distinctly apprehended which gives rise, from time to time, to reactionary movements, especially in politics and religion—republicans leaning to monarchy and Protestants going back to Rome. But reactionary movements seldom come to any thing, and for an obvious reason. Such is the complexity and mutual interdependence of causes and effects in social physics, that you cannot go back in one without going back in all 11. you cannot go back in one without going back in all. It you would have the authority of the middle ages, as a reality and not as a sham, you must have the middle ages entire. The law would seem to be that every new con tion of society develops a new set of tendencies, and at checks and balances being the only ones that can be since the state of the little state of the s the same time a new set of checks and balances, these new believe. You cannot reproduce the past; revolutions go electioneering tactics and the scramble for office; a not backward. Accordingly, a wise conservatism, instead of wasting its energies in a vain attempt to revive an obsoof authority, will seek rather to make the most of its modern substitute. And if you ask me what the modern substitute is, I am at no loss for a reply. It is an

must feel and think together Again, therefore, I say it is to a public opinion founded on this agreement, as far as is goes, and every where honestly and fearlessly expressed. goes, and every where honestly and fearlessly expresse that we are to turn as one of the great regulative princ

ples of modern society.
"No where is this regulative principle more needed than among a people living under institutions like ours and in times like ours. To the question, then, What can we, as educated men, do for our country? I reply, Much, every way, with this to recommend it, that what we do will be chiefly felt, not in practical life, where the nation s the strongest, but in intellectual life, where it is unquestionably the weakest

Vith respect to the great insjority of educated men the dauger is from indifference and remissness. Dark as the prospect is, I cannot belp thinking that our public affairs would soon begin to wear a different aspect, if the wisest and best men among us would every where awake to their du y as the great moderatiog and regulating power in a Free State. In times like these is it right, is it safe. s it manly for those who ought to exert a controlling influence in the community to look on, carping and gran bling at what others do, without even so much as attempting to do any thing themselves? Office is not essential in any country, and least of all in this country, to a wide social and political sway. I. is given to but few to found empires, to institute laws, to discover principles—to do ndaries of human thought or activity.; but all can contribute something to secure or restore a sound and healthy state of public opinion. And this is precisely what is good. The ubiquity of the school master, if he has not turned us all into reasoning beings. The people demand to know the uchy and the ucherefore of things. All authority, all legislation, all instruction for which a satisfactory reason cannot be given, and is not given, seems atruck with irremediable mpotence. There is no real foundation for the complaint, cometimes made, that the multitude, while they refuse to ollow good authority, are ready enough to follow bad.

cere wrong-beadedness, which it is the business of the better-informed to set right.

"Guidance—cool, wary, far-seeing guidance—is the great want and the grest duty of the hour. When men lived and died in the opinions and practices to which they were born, they were obviously in no danger of falling into new errors. And not only so; their traditionary opinions and practices might be right, or might be wrong; but, at any rate, the institutions of society had become so adjusted to them as to make them consistent with order. Widely different are the times on which we have fallen. The people are every where expecting, waiting for, and The people are every where expecting, waiting for, and ready to welcome whatever purports to be the latest revelation of truth and duty. Under these circumstances, to abandon them to shallow, or sinister, or mad counsels, is to put religion, society, law, property, every thing at risk Accordingly, it will not do for educated men to go or thinking only of themselves and their families, consulting only their own tastes or their own ease: they must think of the public, and be ready to labor for it, and make sacrifices to it. Self-interest itself dictates this course. The fate of every one of us, the uses and pleasures of profes sional success and high social position, all your dreams of

so intense this feeling, that any attempt on the part of op-ponents to put it down by argument, or by ridicule, or contemptuous insinuations, or by menace, seldom has any other effect than to strengthen it, and turn it into rage. But it is not so with the influence which the example and sober counsels of a man of weight and intelligence are likely to have on his own party, or those who in most

things go with him.
"An English statesman of the last century, speaking from personal experience, has told us that 'the heads of par-ties are like the heads of snakes, carried on by their tails." I do not think this description applies very generally to parties in this country: sometimes I almost wish it did, for I still have faith in the strong practical sense of the masses With us, for the last twenty or thirty years, the principal danger has arisen from the fact that the leader hip of parties has fallen, at least to a considerable extent Assuming that we have an educated class in this country whose special function it is to think, to study, to know, Dr. Walker proposes to answer the question, what has the country a right to expect be induced to act with sufficient energy and decision, I fee sure they would put themselves in opposition to this ten dency. They would make it their first care each one to dency. They would make it their first care each one to make his own party what it ought to be; that is to say, to bring it under the influence of its best minds, of the high est and soundest statesmanship it can boast. Thus, though ecting in different parties, they might still be said to ac together; for they would act in the same general spirit, and for the same general re-ult—namely, to make all parties more loyal and more patriotic.

"And again I say selfishness itself dictates this course.

Without going at all into the question whose fault it is, or whether any body is in fault, it is certainly to be regretted that the present war has not been carried on in a way to unite all parties at the North. What is the use of trying to shut our eyes on the fact that a divided people are struggling to preserve the life of a great nation? To ex pect that either party, with all its j-alousies and antipathies in a flame, will give up its convictions and prefer nces to the other is simply absurd. Unless, therefore, in this extremity, the leading minds in the community are willing to work day and night, and work together, each one to keep his own party from extreme or from factions measures, it seems to me that our best hope, under God, will not say our last, is gone.
"Here probably I shall be met by the plea, so commo

of late years in this country, 'The people do not wish, and will not accept, our services. Even our own party will not listen to us.' Some, indeed, have gone so far as to put this on general grounds, making it to be the natural and necessary result of democratical institutions. A re-public, they ray, is no place for men of eminence and disinction in any thing, for men much above or much below the common standard: it is the paradise of average men. "Now, in what sense and how far is this statement true? Unquestionably in a republic, rightly conducted, the bulk of the community are more likely to be well cared for than under any other form of government; and the

resson is, that they take care of themselves. But how do they take care of themselves, so far, I mean, as their relations to the State are concerned? Simply by electing able and honest men for this purpose. If from any cause they fail to do so, no matter whether from the dearth o such men, or from perversely choosing inferior men, it is certain that the republic will soon cease to be a paradi or any body. The paradise of average men! I am not asking for sagacious and thoroughly instructed statesmen, society. But if this is so, what, I ask again to suppose the people unwilling to use them is to suppose them to have lost their senses on one subject, while they retain them on all others. Did you ever hear of a man in serious difficulty as to his property, or reputa tion, or life, looking round to find an 'average' lawyer to belp him out of it? Did you ever hear of a parish advertising for an 'average' minister, or a great corporation for an 'average' actuary or superintendent? Yet this would be wisd m itself compared with committing the vast and complicated concerns of a great commonwealth to incompetent, or even to average hands, to persons with no peculiar filmess or training for their second test him second test.

liar fitness or training for their special task.

"Be this, however, as it may, it does not alter the facts a the case. We shall still be pressed with the question, Is it not true that every republic, including our own, has manifested a growing distrust of the highest ability in candidates for the highest places? I suppose we must answer, yes; but with two important qualifications. In the first place, it is not the people, left to themselves, who all, the people know the difference between them, and great statesman is a great power in the State.

"What, then, is the conclusion to which we are brought? Not, surely, that we should have dreamers, or visionaries, modern substitute is. I am at no loss for a reply. It is an enlightened public opinion, sustained by the great body of educated men, and directed and enforced by the highest intelligence in the community."

After answering the objection that error, and sometimes most pernicious error, often finds its votaries among men of education, and that such men, even the best of them, are not of one mind even on questions generally accounted most vital and fundamental, Dr. Walker proceeds as follows:

"Unless all our beasting about the influence of study fundamental, Dr. Walker proceeds as follows:

"Unless all our beasting about the influence of study and high culture on the mind and character is mere arrogance, or mere cant, there must be many subjects on which the great body of educated men, of whatever sect or party, must feel and think together. Again, therefore, I say it is to a public opinion founded on this agreement, as far as it seems and every where honestly and fearlessly expressed. and completeness, perhaps indeed is nothing but the vulgar counterfeit, political cunning."

HOW THEY TREAT A RIOT IN BOSTON. The disturbance in Boston on Monday night and Tues day appears to have been an inconsiderable affair, and was promptly suppressed by the authorities. The military went about their work in sober earnest, and poured in repeated volleys wherever the rioters appeared. The civil authorities too met the emergency like men, and the resuit was that in less than twelve hours the whole affair was over. A number of the rioters had been arrested and will be tried for wilful murder. A proclamation was issued on Wednesday by Mayor Lincoln, in which he says :

"The good order and quiet of the city shall be preserved at all hazards, and those who riotously attempt them shall be brought to punishment, whatever vigor may be necessary to these ends. That innocent parties may not suffer with the guilty, all persons whose duty does not call them. into proximity are warned to keep away from them; and empires, to institute laws, to discover principles—to do all parents and guardians are earnestly desired to see that any thing, in short, which will materially enlarge the the minors under their control are not in the streets after

On Wednesday night the military preparations wer most ample and efficient. Upwards of two thousand most needed now and here. The universal spread of a most ample and efficient. Upwards of two thousand modicum of knowledge has efficted a change in the action of the public mind, which, it is not balanced and alry, and infantry—all well armed, were on duty during regulated by ther changes, will lead to as much harm as the night, stationed at convenient localities for efficient

CONSOLIDATION OF DEPARTMENTS. An order issued from the War Department on the 15th instant directs that the military departments of Virginia and North Carolina be united into one, and Major Gen. They are not misled by authority, good or bad, in the common acceptation of that term; but by sophistical reasonings, by false or garbled statements, by passionate and one-sided declamation—the whole often resulting in a sin-J. G. Foster is assigned to the command. Major Gen.

Dix is thus relieved from duty on the Peninsula and has returned to New York, where he is to assume command of the Eastern Department.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay publishes a letter in the Times deprecating comments on the mission of himself and Mr. Roebuck to Paris while the debate is pending in Parliament, and asserting that what Mr. Roebuck has stated in J. G. Foster is assigned to the command. Major Gen.

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION

Mr. ROEBUCK rose to move his motion with respe to recognition of the Confederates. He said he well knew the importance of the motion, and the obloquy to which he was exposing himself, for he was acting against those who considered themselves the salt of the earth, and no one had a right to discuss or question their conduct. In spite of this he adopted this course because he believed it was for the honor and interest of this country, and he House to support this motion for negotiations with a view to the recognition of the Confederate States. He praised highly the courage and virtue of the South, and denounced highly the courage and virtue of the South, and denounced the anti-slavery of the North as hypocrisy, for they would rivet slavery to-morrow on the necks of the blacks if the Southern States would come back; but they would not, and he rejoiced to think so. Their prosperity had been such that if things had gone on as they were they would have been the bullies of the world, which they would have bestridden like a Colossus, whilst we petty men crept between its legs, scarce deeming our souls our own. One question was, had the time arrived? The South offered a hean such as the would had never known, but it was a boon such as the world had never known, but it was driven now to manufacture for itself; it would soon use tis cotton and create interests which it would have to pro-tect when the war cessed He explained that with Mr. Lindsay he had gone to the Emperor of the French to clear up the reports spread by Government, which would clear up the reports spread by Government, which would spread any reports to suit its purpose. He was told that the Emperor had changed his mind, but all he could say, and he pledged his word for it, that the Emperor had authorized him to say in the House of Commons that he instructed Baron Gros to propose negotiations to the English Government. The Emperor also complained that his Confederate commission to the English Government with respect to a mediation last autumn had been shown to Mr. Seward, but stated that he desired to act with England in all things, and especially with respect to America. The Emperor also said that he feared for the state of his manufacturing districts next winter, and in his (Mr. Roebuck's) opinion it was the duty of the English Government to show some consideration for the suffering districts of England. In conclusion he moved that an humble petition be presented to her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of America.

Lord R. Montague moved as an amendment that this

Lord R. Montague moved as an amendment that this House earnestly desire that the impartial neutrality should continue to be maintained by her Msjesty's Government during the present unhappy contest in the States of North America. He yielded to no man in sympathy and admiration for the South, but they were now on the point of working out this independence, and they ought not to be interfered with. He also objected to any intervention. The offer of it was not likely to be acceptable to either side, and, whilst it could lead to no good, might involve servious difficulties.

Mr. CLIFFORD seconded the amendment

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said it was the The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said it was the duty of every responsible adviser of the Crown to divest himself of partiality in considering such a question as this, and to regard facts alone in forming a calm and deliberate judgment. Few who observed the heroic deeds of the South could withhold that sympathy; but, on the other hand, the noble lord conceived visions of extended dominion to which they clung with pardonable tenacity. Such a question as this must be argued, not as the basis British interests, or that British interests were threaten y the prospects of the American Union. He believe that the policy of strict neutrality and non-intervention was the only one that would have been approved by the country, and in the spirit of that policy Government still desired to act. He did not believe that the restoration of desired to act. He did not believe that the restoration of the l nion was attainable, and this was the general opin-ion of the country. Regarded in the light that there could he no doubt of the issue, no practical benefit could result from recognition at present. There was no case in which such a recognition had taken place without being followed by war, and, admitting the evils of the war, they must take care that in remedying one evil they did not fall into a greater. A recognition would deprive this country of the character and weight of impartiality. When a time for intervention did arrive this country had many traditional relations and interests. France, by her action in Mexico, had engagements which prevented her recognition of the had engagements which prevented her recognition of the South without incurring a taunt of partialty or self-interest fatal to their authority and influence. Traditionally and naturally, America affected to be independent of European opinion. They had more faith in the gentle act of that opinion than in diplomatic acts, but action would be destroyed by a recognition of the South. It would also rouse in the North that spirit of patriotic resistance which had hitherto been the great secret of Southern success and Northern inferiority, and it would check any reaction. and Northern inferiority, and it would check any reaction that might be going on in the minds of American citizens in favor of peace. For these reasons he trusted the House would support the Government in reasting the motion.

to sound his opinions against the Government of the day, we should soon drift into a war with America. He combatted the opinions of Mr. Roebuck, and showed that the proposals for mediation last autumn had led to the conscription act, and maintained that the motion, if carried, would render peace between the North and the South impossible, and would inevitably involve us in the war.

Lord R. CECIL supported the motion, which, if carried, would, in his opinion, have a great moral effect upon the duration of the war. It was in vain to suppose the North could conquer the South, and therefore the continuance of hostilities was a gigantic crime. The English Government was now the sole obstacle to the recognition of the South and as such it was responsible to England and to every one

Mr. BRIGHT said that the honorable member from Sheffield had left them in no manner of doubt as to his object, which, when his recent character and recent speeches were considered, was the same as if he had ask-ed the House to address the Crown and declare war against the United States, which would be a war on the ocean, and every thing belonging to both countries would be swept from the seas. When the trouble in America was over, whether the Union was restored or not, it would leave a wound in the hearts of the most instructed and the wealthiest people on earth which a century would not embodied in the follows heal; but he prayed the Great Arbitrator of events would paper correspondents: never permit this country to commit the most stupende act of guilt ever recorded in the annals of the world.

paper correspondents:

Williamston, on the Roanoke river, was bombarded by four of our gunboats, under Capt. Flusser, on Monday in the distribution of the Constituting himself and any conduct of Mr. Roebuck in constituting himself and the repeated the declarations of Earl Russell in the House of Commons, on the same day to the Emperor of the French although such conduct was a violation of all confidence and official courtery.

The Williamston, on the Roanoke river, was bombarded by four of our gunboats, under Capt. Flusser, on Monday in the Williamston, on the Roanoke river, was bombarded by four of gunboats, under Capt. Flusser, on Monday in the Williamston, on the Roanoke river, was bombarded by four of gunboats, under Capt. Flusser, on Monday in the Williamston, on the Roanoke river, was bombarded by four of gunboats, under Capt. Flusser, on Monday in the Williamston, on the Roanoke river, was bombarded by four of gunboats, under Capt. Flusser, on Monday in the Williamston, on the Roanoke capt. Flusser, on Monday in the Williamston, on the Roanoke dept.

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Government would give up Monday, the 13th, unless any question of public importance should intervene, for the re sumption of the debate on the motion for the recognition of the Southern States of America.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked the under Secretary for For true that a proposition was made some time ago for a joint mediation between the Federal and Confederate States on the parts of the English and French Governments.

Mr. LAYARD, after considerable interruption from Mr. Mr. LAYARD, after considerable interruption from Mr. Roebuck, denied the truth of statements made by Mr. Roebuck on the evening when he made his motion, and said that since November last no communication had been received from the French Government proposing mediation between the North and South. He also denied the truth of Mr. Roebuck's assertion on the authority, as Mr. Roebuck alleged, of the Emperor of the French, that last year Lord Lyons committed a breach of confidence by taking to Mr. Seward a copy of a despatch addressed to her Msjesty's Government by the Government of France relative to affairs of America.

A LETTER FROM MR. LINDSAY.

quite true and will be confirmed by Mr. Lindsay, when the debate is resumed on the 13th. Mr. Lindsay says that the interview with the Emperor was brought about by circumstances which shall in due time be fully mate known, and he should have had no objection to make what then passed known to Lord Cowley when returning from Fontainebleau, had time permitted. The Times remarks that in such a case mere reassertion is not proof, and prefers the concurrent and positive testimony of half a dozen official persons to the reminiscences of Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay.

AN EXPLANATION FROM PARIS.

The Paris Moniteur of the 5th instant contains the folowing explanation of the interview of Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay with the Emperor Napoleon. It was telegraphed from Paris via London to Queenstown The Moniteur says :

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship Africa at Halifax we have advices from Europe three days later. She left Liverpool on the 11th and Queenstown on the 12th instant. The English press were still engaged in discussing the rebel invasion of the Loyal States, and the probability of Lee's success-generally taken for granted. The Morning Post says that Mr. Lindsay was expected on the 13th to favor the House of Commons with a detailed account of his second interview with the Emperor Napoleon. Lord Palmerston had requested Mr. Roebuck to drop the further discussion of the question of recognition, as it was not desirable to resume it or to bind the Government to pledge hemselves as to future action. Mr. Roebuck postponed his answer until the 13th. It is denied in Paris that Mr. Dayton said the United States would consider the recogniion of the rebels a casus belli. M. Drouyn de l'Huys had asked Mr. Dayton whether a fresh offer of mediation would be well received at Washington, and Mr. Dayton had given a negative answer. Encounters between the Poles and Russians continue to be daily reported—the latter being generally defeated. There is no change to note in cotton, breadstuffs, or provisions. Consols were quoted at 92} a 924 for money. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The latest English journals contain the correspond relative to the seizure of the schooner Will-o'-the-Wisp by the United States ship Montgomery. The facts of the case, as detailed before the United States prize court, are already known. The court beld that the capture was not warranted, but, owing to some suspicious circumstances the court deemed that the captors should only pay their own expenses. Upon this Earl Russell requested Lord Lyons to state to Mr. Seward that her Msjesty's Government were dissatisfied with the decision, and considered that some compensation should be granted to the owners. Mr. Seward replied that if the owners were diseatisfied ds they might carry the case to the Court of Appeals. Earl Russell therefore writes to Lord Lyons, requesting him to inform Mr. Seward that her Majesty's Government have heard with regret the answer which he has returned on behalf of the United States, and still hopes he will recousider the matter. "The circumstances of the case," he says, "present so clear an instance of unmistakeable seizure, and the ground alleged by the Judge for not awarding the costs at large, if not also damages, is so inadequate on the face of it, as to enable Mr. Seward, upon consulting the law officers of the United States Government, to grant the redress prayed for without subjecting the injured parties to the delay and expense of further judicial proceedings." This expression of epinion is duly made by Lord Lyons, and Mr. Seward, in a long reply, states that if so it would be "incumbent" on the United States Govrament to withdraw their confidence from the judicial tribunals of the country. In accordance with the directions of Earl Russell the case was not pressed further, and there the matter rests.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

The reply of Russia to the three Powers is still in abeyance, but it continues to be asserted at Berlin that it will be of a conciliatory and peaceful character. La Patrie maintains that it is impossible to arrive by diplomacy at a solution of the Polish question, and that diplomacy having done its part, it is now time that that of war should begin.

ANGLO-CONFEDERATE TRADE REPORT. Mr. W. E. Forster referred to the declaration of Earl Russell in another place contradicting the statements of the French. With respect to the views of the Emperor of the French, he believed that the country had seen enough of diplomatic action on such questions with the Emperor of the French. In conjunction with the Emperor of the French we had drifted into the Crimean war—there were serious fears abroad that we might drift into a war in conjunction with him on account of Poland, but there was no doubt, if the House allowed the Emperor of the House allowed the Emperor of the French was no doubt, if the House allowed the Emperor of the French was no doubt, if the House allowed the Emperor of the French was no doubt, if the House allowed the Emperor of the Emperor of the French was no doubt, if the House allowed the Emperor of the French was no doubt, if the House allowed the Emperor of the French was no doubt, if the House allowed the Emperor of the French was no doubt, if the House allowed the Emperor of the French was no doubt, if the House allowed the Emperor of the French was not the time, overstocked. With regard to cotton, it makes the important announcement that many speculators were the time, overstocked. With regard to cotton, it makes the time, overstocked. With regard to cotton, it makes the time, overstocked. With regard to cotton, it makes the time, overstocked. With regard to cotton, it makes the time that the moonlight, but not not less, and idle by daylight, at night he worked with almost of Folly Island the methylic that the countries of the state of the time to was a might be could the very thing the state of less, and idl tax, which has recently become law, levying an impost of eight per cent. ad valorem, to be paid on all cotton that shall be held after the present month of July by every one who is not a producer. It is added, this tax however, once paid, it is expected that cotton prices will further advance, and that some well-informed parties look for fifty cents as a minimum. Several of the individual States, it is said, laid a tax on cotton since the lat of May last, placing it on a footing with all other property or merchandise. The value of the hypothecated cotton given as security for the Confederate loan is, of course, increased preconte as a minimum. Several of the individual States, it is said, laid a tax on cotton since the 1st of May last, placing it on a footing with all other property or merchandise. The value of the hypothecated cotton given as security for the Confederate loan is, of course, increased precisely to the extent to which these measures have been adopted —London Times of July 9.

shot and shell, heavy timbers, ponderous derricks cranes—in fact, every thing necessary to complete works by man and horse power were transported duthenight, at times through terrific thunder-storms, to exact position required by the engineers in charge of works.

In less than three weeks ten batteries—in all contains.

The Kaleigh (N. C.) Standard is in favor of a reconstruction of the Union, and thinks the probable terms of reconstruction between the North and South will be the adoption of a gradual emancipation system by all of the rebellious States, which North Carolina, an common with the other Slave States, will accept if the Government inhosists upon the same as the only terms that can be granted, notwithstanding the life of the institution is not in the least impaired by this war, as is generally believed at the North. Nothing but a great standing army between the masters and the slaves would impair the institution over which is thrown the shield of the State and municipal laws, to gether with the inherent will of the Southern peoples, bence these terms are the chespeat the Government can offer, and the best the South can accept.

A Newbern letter of the 15th instant refers in the following terms to the current and late reports of a reaction of public opinion in North Carolina rebels are making of the Union; are still current; but they emanate not from of public opinion in North Carolina rebels are making of the Union, are still current; but they emanate not from omenand—which at an early hour had crossed the bar at the southern canded the cannoused, nearly or three six in fact, nor truth in them, all though there is no knowing how soon the necessities of the Bouthern Confederacy may require it to submit to the disintegration of a part of its constellation of States. There is no harmony existing between the Jeff. Davis Government in the part of the constellation of States. There is no harmony existing between the Jeff. Davis Government and that of Col. Vance, the Governor of North Carolina repairs in the State are weeked in the execution of an enlarged ides. On the contrary, the Vance papers, such as the arrival of the contrary the between the papers in the State are weeked with the second and the cannous department of the Carolina repair in the Conception as they are weak in the execution of an enlarged ides. On the c

LATE BATTLES NEAR CHARLESTON.

CAPTURE OF MORRIS ISLAND

ATTACK AND REPULSE AT FORT WAGNER. The United States transport steamer Fulton, arrived at New York, brings many details of the lately renewed operations by our military and naval forces against the city of Charleston, with full accounts of the assault of the 10th nstant, which resulted in the capture of nearly all of Morris Island, and also of the assault and repulse of the 11th ipon Fort Wagner, the only battery upon that island which was not captured on the first day. The particulars are given most at large in the subjoined correspondence. At the latest date (14th) Gen. Gilmore had commenced minhaving succeeded in throwing them completely off their guard and exposed two-thirds of Morris Island to an easy capacitic in a few days. Gen. Terry had possessed himself of James Island up to Secessionville, where he fortified his position. The iron-clads rendered efficient services in cooperation with the military. As early as the 8th instant they fired some shots at Fort Sumter, but did not fairly commence work until the morning of the 9th, when they opened with earnestness, their shots producing a good effect upon the wall at the south side of the Fort. The firing was kept up for two hours, when orders were given to withdraw. It was renewed on subsequent days, for how long and with what effect is not yet known.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

MORRIS ISLAND, TWO MILES FROM FORT SUMTER, July 10, 1863.

On the 12th of June Gen. Gilmore arrived in the Department of the South, and on the 14th assumed command, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Scarcely had his staff officers taken their seats in the head-

On the 12th of June Gen. Gilmore arrived in the Department of the South, and on the 14th assumed command, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. Scarcely had his staff officers taken their seats in the head-quarter rooms at Hilton Head, the day before vacated by the staff of Gen. Hunter, before the chief quartermaster of the department was called upon for transportation to Folly Island, and in a few moments thereafter the little steamer Mary Benton was seen speeding out of the bay and over the ocean toward Charleston with the General commanding the department on board.

Upon arriving at Folly Island, Gen. Gilmore discovered that the southern point of the island, commanding Stone and Folly rivers, and also Coles Island, was sufficiently fortified to prevent incursions upon the transports in the little

and Folly rivers, and also Coles Island, was sufficiently fortified to prevent incursions upon the transports in the little
harbor from the rebel iron-clads; but that upon the extreme north point, commanding Lighthouse Inlet and the
southern point of Morris Island, not a single earthwork
had been erected, not a gun mounted, and nothing but a
few pickets scattered thiuly along the beach offered any
resistance to the rebel occupation of the island. So strong
was the southern extremity and so weak the northern that
Gen. Gilmore remarked to the officer in command of the
island that could it be turned around on a pivot, several
weeks hard shoveling and engineering would be saved
to him; but, as it was, all the available troops must take
hold and accomplish in twenty days what, if commenced hold and accomplish in twenty days what, if commence in time, might have been extended through three or four

months.

Folly Island is a strip of land extending from Stone river to Lighthouse inlet, a distance of seven miles, and from the ocean to Folly river one mile. The lower two-thirds of the island is covered with a thick growth of palmetto and pine trees; the upper one-third consists of low marshy swamp with the exception of the small point running out upon Lighthouse inlet, which is covered with a thick stunted growth of live oak and palmettoes, springing out of sand hills made from the sea, ranging from ten to twenty feet in height, and to the quick perceptive faculties of Gen. Gilmore furnishing admirable positions for masked batteries.

these guns are also upon pivots, and could be brought to bear upon monitors or gunboats in case they should again make the attempt to reach Charleston through the Southern

At the time of Gen. Gilmore's arrival upon Folly Island the rebels were aware, from several little night recon-noissances they had made, that no guns had been mounted by us upon the extreme northern point; that the only thing resembling an earthwork was at the southern side of the aware of the contract of th thing resembling an earthwork was at the southern side of the swamp; and that wooden instead of iron columbiads were mounted on them. After Gen. Gilmore's arrival, and naturally supposing that a new commander would adopt a different plan from the General he had superseded, the rebels commenced the almost daily practice of throwing a few shells over to Folly Island, intending thereby to be able to prevent the erection of batteries directly bearing upon their own. Gen. Gilmore did not in a single instance reply to their camponading, but during the day time. stance reply to their cannonading, but during the day time did every thing he could be lead them to suppose that he was simply standing on the defensive. But if quiet, listless, and idle by daylight, at night he worked with almost superhuman energy. The sand-bills at the northern point of Folly Island teemed with life. Hundreds of spades and

In less than three weeks ten batteries—in all contain

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

There were two arrivals at Fortress Monroe on Saturday from Newbern, North Carolina. One of the vessels brought Major General Foster and two of his staff, who, relieving Gen. Dix, will command the lately consolidated departments of Virginia and North Carolina, having his headquarters at Fortress Monroe. Gen. Heckman is left in command in North Carolina.

The latest news and rumors from North Carolina are embodied in the following parsgraphs furnished by newspaper correspondents:

Williamston, on the Roanoke river, was bombarded by four of our gunboats, under Capt. Flusser, on Monday night, (the 13th.) the bridge across Gardner's creek destroyed, and the rebels, who had recently become quite bold, driven entirely from the river many miles back.

Every thing, so far as human foresight could discern, connected with the expedition had been successful. Artillery and infantry were all on hand, and deserters and prisoners almost daily arriving told us that nothing was known within the rebel lines of the movement.

Gen. Gilmore, to insure perfect success in capturing the lower batteries upon Morris Island, decided not to rely upon the strength of the works he had himself erected, but to bring to his aid a storming party from some of the best regiments of the old Tenth Army Corps. Gen. Strong, an experienced and brave officer, who had served with Gen. Butler in New Orleans, asked permission to lead the column. On the night before the attack was to be made something more than one hundred small boats and launches were towed up Folly river, and before daylight were filled with detachments from the 7th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Rodman in command; the 6th Connecticut, Col. Chatfield; the 9th Maine, Col. Emery; 76th Pennsylvania, Col. Strawbridge; four companies of the 48th New York, Lieut. Col. Green in command, and the 3d New Hampshire, Col. Jackson. Sailors from the Ironsides, Wabash, Powhatan, Canandaigua, and Pawnee manned many of the boats and worked the howitzers mounted upon the bows of the advanced ones.

At five o'clock this marning (the 10th) we opened upon

portant a footing upon the island filled the troops with the greatest enthusiasm, and cheer after cheer rent the air.

In a few moments Gen. Gilmore and staff crossed to the island, and on foot, under a burning sun, scrambled on the saud-hills, examined the works, and ascertained the extent of the victory. The batteries had been in command of one Capt. Mitchell, who ran frightened and terror stricken the moment Gen. Strong advanced upon the works. His subordinate captains and lieutenants remained at the guns until they were shot down and wounded and dying fell into our hands. With the exception of the lat South Carolina Artillery and the 21st South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Graham, all the rest of the troops, who the week before had been encamped upon the island, had suddenly left for Secessionville, on James's Island, the feint of Gen. Terry, who had proceeded up to Stono river, four miles to the Old Battery Landing, disembarked his troops and pushed one brigade two or three miles into the interior of the island, having succeeded in throwing them completely off their guard and exposed two-thirds of Morris Island to an easy capw.

Nearly all the afternoon the monitors have been throwing shell directly into Fort Wagner, and have been receiving her fire in return, but without suffering any material damage, although the Admiral's fiagship, the Catakill, has been struck fifty times. Fort Sumter has also fired some twenty shots from her barbette guns, nearly all of which fell short from a quarter to half a mile.

At daylight in the morning an attempt will be made to carry Fort Wagner at the point of the bayonet. Detachments of the Seventh Connecticut, Ninth Maine, and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania, all under the command of Gen. Strong, have been detailed to perform the duty. God grant that this desperate and bloody undertaking may be successful!

MORRIS ISLAND, (S. C.) JULY 11, 1863. The assault has been made upon Fort Wagner and we have been repulsed.

At three o'clock this morning Gen. Strong led the 7th Connecticut, under command of Lieut. Col. Rodman; the 76th Pennsylvania, Major Henks, and the 9th Maine, Col. Eng, boldly to the attack, drove in the first line of the enemy's pickets, thrown out about half a mile from the fort, received a vigorous fire from three platoons of infantry in rifle-pits, advanced upon and drove all not brought to the dust by our rifles up to and through the gates of the fort, while the 7th Connecticut pushed aside gates of the fort, while the 7th Connecticut pushed aside the abattis, waded through the ditch, took the southeast bastion, be yoneted all who offered any resistance, and ran his first line all along the parapet facing the sea, and in five minutes more would have had possession of the whole fort if the 76th Peonsylvania and the 9th Maine had supported him as gallantly as the 7th Connecticut led. One hundred and eighty men could not battle with the whole garrison of the fort, said to be seven hundred strong, together with grape and canister belching from howitzers, raking the ditches from every point of the compass.

Slowly this gallant little detachment from the Seventh Connecticut were compelled to fall back, but not until

Slowly this gallant little detachment from the Seventh Connecticut were compelled to fall back, but not until they had left two-thirds of their number in the ditches, on the parapet, and within the walls of the fort. Lieut. Col. Rodman and nearly all his captains were wounded, and several who fell into the enemy's hands are supposed to have been killed. Col. Rodman behaved with the greatest gallantry, received two severe wounds, one through his right leg below the knee and the other in his left side, neither of which, although severe, is thought to be mortal. The Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania and the Ninth Maine, demoralized by the fire of grape and canister, fell on their faces and rose only to retire beyond range. Nearly all who witnessed the attack, are of the opinion that the fort would have been in our possession if these regiments had disployed one half of the persistence and gallantry of the Seventh Connecticut. As it is we have lost one huadred brave men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Who were killed and who were wounded in this bold assault we have not yet learned, as they are in the enemy's hands.

were killed and who were wounded in this bold assault we have not yet learned, as they are in the enemy's hands. With the exception of this assault, nothing has been done to-day by the army.

The Monitors, however, have been busy. A steady fire has been kept up nearly all day upon Fort Wagner and Cummings Point. Several attempts have been made to reinforce Fort Wagner, but thus far they have proved unsuccessful. Indeed, General Gilmore cares but little whether they reinforce these garrisons or not. So heavy a fire can be concentrated upon them that an additional number of troops would but furnish food for our constantly exploding shell.

MR. WEED ON THE WRONGS OF THE NEGRO.

The New York Times of Tuesday gives publicity to the following letter, addressed to its principal Editor, Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND, by Mr. THURLOW WEED, late of the Albany Evening Journal:

ALBANY, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863. MY DEAR SIR: I concur with you in believing that "there are not spires enough in your city to avert the wrath of Heaven," if immediate relief and future protection be not extended to your "Colored Citizens." The wrath of Heaven," if immediate relief and future protection be not extended to your "Colored Citizens." The page that records their wrongs during the "three days" of misrule in New York will be the blackest in its history. That the wretches should have deliberately marked, for rapine and murder, a class at once the least offending and most defenceless, is a fact and a feature in crime at which civilization and humanity revolts and shudders. I thank you for so eloquently and promptly calling public attention to the lamentable condition of these greatly wronged people. That the appeal will be as promptly responded to I do not doubt.

For the persecution of the negro there is divided responsibility. The hostility of Irishmen to Africans is unworthy of men who themselves seek and find in America an asylum from oppression. Yet this hostility would not culminate in murder and arson but for the stimulants supplied by fanatics. Journalists who persistently inflame and exasperate the ignorant and lawless against the negro are morally responsible for these outrages. But what cares Wendell Phillips how many negroes are murdered, if their blood furnishes material for agitation?

There is abundant occasion for the public abhorrence of mob violence. But when all the circumstances have been reviewed the popular condemnation of those who, while the nation is struggling for existence, thrust the unoffending negro forward as a target for infuriated mobs, will become general and emphatic. Ultra abolitionists were hailed in South Carolina as the "best friends" of secession Practically they are the worst enemies of the colored man. But for the "mailing influence" of these howling

hailed in South Carolina as the "best friends" of secession Practically they are the worst enemies of the colored man. But for the "malign influence" of these howling demagogues in Congress and with the President, rebellion would not, in the beginning, have assumed such formidable proportions, nor in its progress would the North have been divided or the Government crippled.

Presuming that steps will be taken for the relief of the colored people whose dwellings were robbed, and who were driven from their employment, I enclose my check for five hundred dollars, as a contribution to that object, relying upon you to give it the proper direction.

Very truly, yours, THURLOW WEED.

THE NEGRO ENROLLMENT IN KENTUCKY

From the Louisville Journal. We are told the War Department two or three weeks ago issued an order for the enrollment of free negroes in Kentucky as citizens within the purview of the conscrip-

tion act. The illegality, offensiveness, and temerity of this order, as we learn, immediately led to an earnest rethis order, as we learn, immediately led to an earnest remonstrance on the part of our State authorities, seconded warmly by Gen. Burnside and Gen. Boyle. In answer to this remonstrance, the President, we understand, signified that the enrollment of the free negroes in Kentucky was not intended as necessarily preliminary to the drafting and arming of them, but might be preliminary to their employment as simple laborers. In other words, the President declared that he had not yet made up his mind to do more than enroll the negroes. For reasons obvious, to all Kentuckians at least, this declaration was not desemed astis factory, and the remonstrance has been renewed by our State authorities in more explicit and more urgent terms. We have the utmost confidence that the remonstrance thus renewed will prevail. It must prevail. If the order were clearly legal it would be most rash and improper to attempt to enforce it; but it is clearly illegal. Free negroes are not citizens of the United States, and the President can find in Kentucky no respectable authority that will affirm the contrary. On this point Gov. Robinson, the Chief Magistrate of the State, and Judge Ballard, the chief judicial officer of the nation in the etate, are completely one. And with them herein all classes of the Commonwealth thoroughly agree. In the universal estimation of Kentuckians the order is wholly illegal, as well as offensive in the extreme. We do not harbor a doubt that the President will speedily rescind the order. So confident indeed are we in this respect that but for the notice of the order by some of our contemporaries in the State, we should perhaps have felt it our duty, under all the circumstances, to leave the matter in the hands of the State authorities, without comment, for the present at any rate. Certain it is, that the matter could not be in abler or more faithful hands. In the mean time we are assured that the order is practically suspended. This is as it should be. monstrance on the part of our State authorities, seconded